

## Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHAS. W. DAVIS, Contributing Editor.OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to  
the Post Office in Bloomfield.Terms—\$3 a year, in advance.  
" \$1 for 6 mos.  
" 50c for 3 mos.  
" \$1 to Clergymen.  
" \$1 to School Teachers.ADVERTISEMENTS, first insertion \$1 an inch;  
second and third insertion 50 cents an inch;  
subsequent insertion 25 cents an inch.Long advertisements by the year at half  
the rates.Special rates made with large advertise-  
ments.Marriage and Death Notices 25 cents  
each.Special Reports made for agreed con-  
sideration.OUR JOURNALISM IN BLOOM-  
FIELD.GOVERNING PRINCIPLES—APOLOGETIC—TOWN  
AFFAIRS.In starting the GAZETTE in 1872—the  
first newspaper ever published here—we  
placed before our minds an ideal local  
journal which we believed must succeed.It was to be published, not for our pleasure,  
nor, primarily, for our profit; nor in  
the interest of any party, sect or clique, nor  
for the propagation of any peculiar dogma.Its aim was to be to be noble to be  
sinister, too high to be selfish, too patri-  
otic to be corruptible, too independent to be  
partizan.Our first purpose was, and is, to be true,  
our second to be fearless, our third to be  
firm, and our fourth to be persistent.Our life-long motto, *tenemus propostis*, has been  
verified in our overruling determi-  
nation to be faithful to the best interests  
of our constituency.

## APOLOGETIC.

While we have constantly labored to  
perfect and carry out this ideal in estab-  
lishing a local journal for Bloomfield and  
Montclair, we have all along taken regret-  
ful cognizance of our defects, our short-  
comings and our indiscretions without  
number. Our zeal in the good work has,  
no doubt, often exceeded the limits of  
sound judgment. The cause and the work  
that seemed to us so desirable, so advan-  
taged, so indispensable, we have pressed  
upon the attention of our citizens with an  
earnestness which has sometimes laid us  
open to the erroneous charge of egotism  
and even dogmatism. Our strong con-  
victions of the necessity, the advantage and  
the wisdom of certain town improve-  
ments or measures have probably led us  
to reflect upon some who thought differ-  
ently or who opposed the obvious in-  
terests of the town from mistaken views.But we have always desired to encourage  
other citizens in the equal privilege of  
holding and expressing freely their indi-  
vidual opinions on any and every question.  
With these apologetic admissions and a  
sincere regret if any inconsiderate or need-  
less word of ours should have at any time  
wounded feelings; we intend in the fu-  
ture to be more assiduous in the exercise  
of the spirit and language of amenity and  
kindness.

## TOWN AFFAIRS.

We now bespeak a careful consideration  
of some remarks we have to make in ex-  
planation of certain "town affairs" of  
general interest to which we have alluded  
in these columns before. It is well known  
that we have had no public improvements  
in Bloomfield except the gas light. But  
why has the Town Committee taken such  
an attitude toward public improvements?  
If we understand rightly, they say by their  
President, that they have no power except  
what the people specifically give them at  
the Annual Town Meeting.If that be so, we may well give up all  
hope of any extended or important town  
improvements very soon. For no large  
and promiscuous assemblage of citizens  
is in a condition to act wisely  
and intelligently in a single evening of  
hurry and bustle, upon the important  
measures which most affect town interests.But we are inclined to think this position  
covers a fallacy. Every public measure  
must be thought out, elaborated and clearly  
presented in detail before it can awaken  
effective public interest and be ready for  
the action of a public assembly. This re-  
quires an intelligent, thoughtful, pro-  
fessional engineering skill. The Town  
Committee is the only party the people  
can look to to devise and inaugurate these  
indispensable preliminaries.Take, for instance, the matter of DRAIN-  
AGE—a subject of the utmost importance  
to the best interests of our town, present  
and future. What can an open town  
meeting do towards it till the inspection  
and estimate of a competent engineer shall  
determine the necessary locations and costs?  
Surely the Town Committee might be pre-  
pared with scientific opinions, professional  
estimates and their own well matured  
counsel to submit to the town meeting.The Road Matter requires similar pre-  
liminaries, at least in reference to any great  
undertaking, like the construction of a  
hard road through the centre of the town  
north and south. It is true we have a  
law but it is complained that it cannot be  
carried out till the people appropriate  
money at a town meeting. We do not so  
read the law. It does to our mind make  
ample and detailed provision, investing  
sufficient authority to enable the Town  
Council to commence and vigorously pro-  
ceed with all desired road improvements.  
And they are fully warranted in doing it.Indeed, we don't see how they can ex-  
cuse their indifference and neglect in this  
matter. They will not even let the people  
examine the \$2,000 map which has been  
laid out for and belongs to the town.They seem not to think it strange that many  
denials are expressed as to the correctness  
and usefulness of that map. An article in  
another column by a well known citizen,  
observant of these things, should convince  
the Council that there is real dissatis-  
faction pervading the thoughtful minds of  
our community.

## LEADERS WANTED.

THE TOWN COUNCIL—THE APPROACHING  
ELECTION.Prompted by the above observations it  
is suggested to our mind to say that every  
community, large or small, i. e., every por-  
tion of the "body politic," needs a head,  
who shall also be, to a certain extent, a  
leader. Without looking at other more  
notable cases, generally admitted, and  
even established by law, it should be evi-  
dent to every thinking man that the inter-  
ests of our towns do constantly suggest  
the importance and necessity of such a  
directing influence.

## OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

Here, in the first place, everything is in  
a state of primitive simplicity. Every citi-  
zen for himself and for his family, is a  
law unto himself. Every question is con-  
sidered as it bears upon his personal ne-  
cessity, or certain advantage, or immedi-  
ate convenience. It does not enter into  
his heart to make a sacrifice, even a small  
one, for the greater benefit of his neighbor,  
or the advantage of the town, or to pay a  
small sum now, for an improvement that  
will benefit a whole community and en-  
hance the value of his own property  
to many times his share of the cost of  
the improvement. The roads were good  
enough for his forefathers, they will do for  
him! (or) if anybody wants them let him  
make them! "Gas was not thought nec-  
essary forty years ago and I can get along  
without it; let those who want it pay for it!"  
His ancestors generally lived to a  
good old age without considering the sani-  
tary condition of the ground and the  
neighborhood, and he don't see the need  
of so much ado and so great expense to  
render the locality more salubrious and de-  
lightful. In the matter of schools he is a  
little more yielding, as he means his son  
to have a good education to fit him for the  
Legislature or for Congress. But still he  
don't see the need of a \$40,000 school  
house and \$8,000 a year to carry on the  
schools. Didn't he get his learning in a  
school house that cost only \$3,000, and  
from a teacher that was paid only \$40 a  
month?Thus it runs through the whole experi-  
ence of the community, who, however  
they may mentally approve of the progres-  
sive spirit that agitates the world, and  
perhaps secretly rejoice at the prospect of  
its incubating in their own town, yet  
ostensibly oppose any improvements that  
will add to their taxes, saying—"if any  
body wants them they should pay for them."Of course there can be little or no pro-  
gress in such a community or in such a  
town.

## ECCLESIASTIC.

What is wanted is a master spirit whose  
pure motives, fair mindedness, good judg-  
ment, incorruptible probity and earnest  
zeal for the public good will not be ques-  
tioned, which can place itself in the van  
and develop and concentrate public senti-  
ment. We have such men in every town  
and from them our Township Committees  
should be selected. Then

## THE TOWN COUNCIL.

would be the proper and accepted leader  
and guide in all progressive measures and  
desired improvements. Such a Council  
will appreciate the value of the local news-  
paper as its most important coadjutor in  
harmonizing varying opinions and stimu-  
lating popular desires in the right direc-  
tion. Public officers can give no better  
proof of their weakness and incompetency  
than to undertake to taboo or repudiate  
the local journal of their town, effectively  
laboring with them in subserving the pub-  
lic well and promoting the best interests  
of society.Finally, we cannot close these remarks  
without expressing our deliberate conviction,  
*First*—That national or partizan poli-  
tics ought to have no influence in our  
local town affairs. That whether a citizen  
be Democratic or Republican should not  
be thought of in selecting candidates for  
our town officers.*Second*—That the Township Committee  
should not be chosen by sections. Our  
towns are not so large, nor their interests  
so various as to render this necessary. It  
has already borne ill fruit, and if we mis-  
take not there are sound reasons why the  
practice should be discontinued.*Third*—That nominations should be  
tested by a deliberate estimate of quali-  
fication and fitness. A Town Commit-  
tee, for instance, should not be partizan,  
sectarian, nor susceptible of bias by sect or  
class. He should be progressive, of broad  
views, of generous nature, of intelligent  
mind, of liberal feelings, of many inde-  
pendence, of reliable frankness, of discrim-  
inating good sense, and of undoubted  
probity. The *seen but men we have in  
town are the men wanted for that position.*No matter what streets their resi-  
dences stand on. If, indeed, they can all  
be found near the Center it might be an  
advantage and a convenience. Limited as  
our knowledge is we think we could name  
a dozen citizens whose way, if elected,  
would evince the traits we have enu-  
merated and we would not need select all  
of the present town committee either.Just as of the Peace is to be elected and  
Township Clerk, Assessor and Collector.  
Commissioners of Appeals and Commis-  
sioners of Roads and Poor Master. These  
are all very important to the interests of  
Bloomfield and it is advisable to hope  
that men of the right stamp and of un-  
doubted qualification will be presented for  
our suffrages. We trust the names will be  
announced at least a week before election  
that voters may deliberately canvass their  
merits.

## OUR MONTHLIES.

MAGAZINES. Harpers for March is on  
our table replete with Narrative, Descrip-  
tion, History, Poetry, Fiction, Editorial  
Miscellany and abundant beautiful illus-  
trations. \$4 a year.The Atlantic for March is here. Original-  
ity is its marked characteristic. It re-  
presents our ablest writers in prose and  
poetry. We have history and story, poli-  
tics and literature. Hard & Houghton,  
N. Y. \$4 a year.The Sanitarian for March. Edited by  
Dr. Bell, and published at 224 Broadway,  
N. Y. at \$3 a year. We have commended  
this invaluable monthly very frequently,  
for its intrinsic merit is above all praise, itmust prove a blessing to every household  
where it is received. As a source of sani-  
tary and hygienic information, of physi-  
ological culture and health regimen it has  
no equal that we have knowledge of.  
Every citizen will become more intelligent  
and useful by consulting its pages monthly.The Atlantic for March is just, but not  
least. This is another most capital number.

## THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Our New York  
correspondent, Vidi, has given us some of  
the ablest letters that have been written  
on the subject of the great trial. We have  
allowed him full liberty hitherto though  
from the first it was very manifest that he  
was prejudging the case for the plaintiff.The letter of the present week is to be  
partial to be fair, too partizan to shed light  
or inspire confidence for which reason we  
decline to print it.We confess we have seen nothing so  
strong or so convincing in all the testimo-  
ny against the defendant thus far as to  
produce conviction in a just mind of the  
guilt of Mr. Beecher. We may have more  
to say on this question hereafter, but for  
the present only add that in all our social  
intercourse we meet many that express  
themselves as we have done above and be-  
lieve that none that seem at all inclined to believe  
that the Plaintiff will make money of  
credit by this Tilt-on-Beecher.

## UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE.

Having devoted considerable space in  
our late issues to this most important topic  
we hope that our intelligent and thought-  
ful readers have not failed to be interested.  
The revelations of science in this direction  
are truly startling. Is it possible that our  
towns and cities are envenomed and rami-  
fied with the fruitful source of disease and  
death? Reliable statistics prove it so.  
The articles we have hitherto reprinted  
from General Vile's able report give us  
his observations and experience and facts  
to sustain them, together with his profes-  
sional opinions that this fertile cause of so  
much sickness and sorrow is easily re-  
moved and at less cost than the losses of  
absence from business and charges of phy-  
sicians (and sometimes of undertakers)  
consequent upon our own neglect.We close the subject for the present with  
a few additional thoughts, taken from the  
same valuable paper, on house drainage.

See fourth page.

In our State Legislature bills have been  
introduced providing that a married woman  
who lives apart from her husband  
under articles of separation shall have  
power to mortgage, convey, lease, or de-  
vise any interest, real or personal, which she  
may have in any estate, except such as  
may have come to her by gift from her  
husband. The act operates the same privi-  
lege to husbands, and that married women  
and minors may draw their deposits from  
savings banks without the consent of hus-  
bands or guardians.For the compulsory education of chil-  
dren. Provides that the parent or guar-  
dian of every child who shall not attend  
school during at least twelve weeks in each  
year shall pay a penalty to the State of \$3  
per week for each week of non-attendance.For a change in the manner of electing  
the Town Committee in Bloomfield.Making it a punishable offense to empty a  
deposit in any river, creek, brook, stream,  
rivulet or water course, the contents of any  
pump, water closet, cesspool, or the body  
of any dead animal.Authorizing any three or more inhabitants  
in any part of the State where the roads  
become muddy, broken or stony, to serve  
notice in writing upon the Overseer of the  
Roads, requiring him forthwith to make  
and improve the same.

## HOME MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre  
Feb. 19 10 21 23 23 24  
At 7 A. M. 7 13 20 24 23 23 28  
At Noon 16 23 35 30 33 32 37  
At 4 P. M. 18 27 36 25 32 30 41

## MONTCLAIR.

SCHOOL CIRCULAR.—The trustees of the  
Montclair Public Schools have just taken  
a most important step in advance, as will  
be seen by the following circular addressed  
to the patrons of the school, that is, virtu-  
ally, to all our citizens.The excellent and scholarly principal,  
Mr. Spaulding, after getting well acquaint-  
ed with the classes and the scholars, saw  
his opportunity to give an impetus to the  
cause of education that would redound to  
the credit of the pupils of our already cele-  
brated public school. He submitted the  
matter to the trustees who deliberated  
over it in successive meetings and in  
conference with Mr. Spaulding, and de-  
termined unanimously to adopt his recom-  
mendations.If there is anything to be deplored in  
the rapid advances in our educational sys-  
tem it is the tendency of both parents and  
scholars to shirk the confinement and la-  
bor of arduous study, and content them-  
selves with a mere smattering of knowl-  
edge and a superficial acquaintance with  
the branches they pursue and the authors  
they read. Mr. Spaulding finds the classes  
in his school apparently some two and a  
half years in advance of similar classes in  
the high schools of New Haven and Hart-  
ford and other New England schools.This would graduate his highest class at  
the average age of 16 or 16 1/2 years, when  
the similar class in the New Haven and  
Hartford high schools would graduate at  
about 19 years of age. Of course this  
earlier graduation would be at the sacri-  
fice of thoroughness, which would be  
lamentable, and at the same time would  
usher the youth into the world of business  
or matriculate him at college at too young  
an age, which every wise parent would de-  
plore.Our citizens are to be congratulated on  
the courage and great interest shown by  
the trustees as well as by the principal of  
the school, in the plan included and ex-  
plained in the circular.TO THE PATRONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS:  
The Trustees of Montclair School Dis-  
trict No. 8, after mature deliberation,  
have unanimously come to the conclusion  
that it will be for the best interests of the  
schools to defer the graduation of the  
Senior Class for one year, and also to addi-  
tional year for preparation, before entering  
upon the high school course.The classes will thus have the opportu-  
nity to acquire a more thorough knowl-  
edge of the studies already passed over, andthe standard of attainment will be ad-  
vanced throughout the entire school.  
These and other advantages to be secured  
by the proposed arrangement seem to the  
trustees to be very important, and they  
trust, therefore, to state that the fact which  
has mainly influenced us in coming to the  
above decision, is the immature age of the  
pupils who are considered relatively to  
the studies they pursue, rather than their  
deficiency of attainment on their part. We  
do not think it desirable that pupils  
should be encouraged to anticipate the  
studies which properly belong to a more  
advanced state of mental development than  
is common to their years. If this is at-  
tempted or allowed they cannot success-  
fully grasp the subjects which they thus  
prematurely undertake, and they thereby  
become superficial in their mental habits,  
and fail to acquire that confidence in their  
own powers which comes only from a  
thorough comprehension of the studies  
pursued. It is especially desirable that  
the common practical branches of educa-  
tion which come in contact with the every-  
day business of life should be thoroughly un-  
derstood. But to this end the pupil must  
have a certain mental maturity before en-  
tering upon them, and sufficient time must  
be allowed to master them thoroughly.  
We are, therefore, desirous of a more dis-  
ciplined course of education provided for  
our course.When, therefore, we state that the pupils  
in the different grades of the school are  
already upon an average a year and a half  
or two years younger than the pupils of  
corresponding grades in other first class  
schools of similar order, we doubt not  
that the friends of the school will concur  
with us in the course indicated in the fol-  
lowing resolutions, which were unanimously  
adopted by the trustees at a meeting held  
Feb. 8th:Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to  
graduate a class from or admit a class to  
the High School during the present year  
(the year 1873).Resolved, That promotions in the Gram-  
mar and Primary schools shall be only  
from the first divisions of each class to the  
next higher grade.Resolved, That this action be communi-  
cated to the patrons of the school.In calling attention to the above resolu-  
tions, and the reasons for their adoption,  
the trustees wish to express their gratifica-  
tion in the excellence of the schools, and  
their belief that the principal and his as-  
sistants are successfully striving to render  
them more and more worthy the confidence  
of the friends of education.To this end we respectfully solicit your  
cooperation.THOMAS POWERS,  
G. H. FRANCIS,  
W. J. JACOBI,  
PHILIP DOREMUS,  
JNO. J. H. LOVE,  
Montclair, Feb. 15, 1873.DEPARTED.—Our sleighing has lasted  
from Dec. 31, to Feb. 23, being nine weeks.  
We welcomed its coming, enjoyed its con-  
tinuance and, having had an abundance  
we now rejoice at its departure.OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS include on its  
Register the names of four hundred pupils.  
The classes are all in a prosperous state  
of advancement. This is the fountain  
in the centre of our beautiful village whence  
flow perennial streams for the blessing of  
our nation and of mankind.THE MONTCLAIR LIBRARY is constantly  
adding to its shelves all new and desirable  
works. Bound volumes of the GAZETTE  
from its commencement in 1873 can be  
consulted there.

## BLOOMFIELD.

SIGNS OF SPRING.—Flocks of crows have  
been prospecting in this neighborhood  
during the past week and on Tuesday  
were quite exhilarated by notes of thrill  
from some smaller birds of song.EXHIBITION.—The Methodist Church,  
held a Sunday School exhibition on Tues-  
day and Wednesday evenings. An inter-  
esting and elaborate programme gratified  
the patronizing audiences.

## THE NEW MAP OF BLOOMFIELD.

Amongst other things relating to town  
affairs, recently much discussed, but  
not yet well understood, is the township  
map. There seems to be as much diversity  
of opinion in relation to it as there is in re-  
lation to what would constitute a wise  
general town policy, some alleging that  
the map is "good for nothing," others, and  
amongst these, if he is correctly reported,  
the chairman of the township committee,  
(who should know) holding that it was  
"made in strict accordance with law,"  
meaning the strict improvement act. If  
both of these assertions or opinions are cor-  
rect, it speaks badly for the act. Let us  
see how this is. The first section of that  
act is the one which gives authority for the  
survey and map, and reads as follows:"Be it enacted by the Senate and General  
Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That  
it shall be the duty of the township Com-  
mittee of the township of Bloomfield,  
and they are hereby authorized and em-  
powered to make or cause to be made by  
competent parties, a correct survey and  
map of the township, showing the existing  
streets, roads, highways, alleys, railroads,  
lakes, ponds, streams and water-courses  
within said township." Now, a map made  
to meet the requirements of this action  
would be one of great utility and not a use-  
less one. To make such a map it would  
be necessary to consult the county records,  
procure the description of the several roads  
as laid by the surveyor of highways or  
otherwise; to trace their center lines on  
the ground and note the bearings and dis-  
tances thereon on the map. This having  
been done, and the town Committee de-  
termining to discharge the discretionary power  
given them (in the same act) to cause the  
removal of fences which encroached upon  
the streets, the true lines could be staked  
out at small expense. If a narrow street  
were ordered widened or a crooked one  
made less so, the quantity of land taken  
for such improvement from the several  
owners, could easily be determined, and  
payment thereof be made accordingly.And, in cases where no more land was  
taken than had been improperly enclosed  
by the land owner at some previous date  
that would appear. The length of new  
streets having their termini in old ones, or  
crossing them, (and the second section of  
the act contemplates many of those) could  
be noted on such a map. In short, a map  
made as above indicated, and in every  
other respect accurately, would be neither  
less nor more than what is contemplated  
in the section quoted. We have now  
gained one step in the inquiry: we see that  
either the assertion that the map is worth-  
less is incorrect, or that the statement as-  
cribed to the chairman of the town Com-  
mittee, that it was "made in strict accord-  
ance with the law," is correct. Which? The  
answer to this question will enable us to  
judge. Does the township map give the  
bearings and distances of the streets, and  
is it in all respects correct? If so, then the  
assertion that it is "good for nothing" is in-  
correct, and, if it is true, it is the general  
impression, that the records were not re-  
sorted to, and that no bearings and dis-  
tances are given, that it is merely a "draw-  
ing" showing the streets as *fenced*, then, it is  
scarcely an exaggeration to say that it is  
"good for nothing." And so far from being  
"made in strict accordance with law,"  
there was no warrant of law for drawing it  
at all. The writer having just read to a  
friend what is above written, is informed  
by him that a forcible reason for the be-  
lief that the records were not resorted to  
for the purpose of the map, and that the  
bearings and distances are not given, lies  
in the fact that during the past season, it  
becoming necessary to ascertain when the  
lines of some of the roads in the township  
are, new surveys had to be made for the  
purpose at very considerable expense. He  
further states that he has heard it intimat-  
ed that what is meant by the statement as-  
cribed to the map being made in strict accord-  
ance with law, is, that a map of the streets  
as *fenced*, is all that the law requires! Need  
argument be used to show the falsity of  
this position? It is, indeed, it is held by any-  
one. Can any argument make its falsity  
plainer than it appears at first sight? It  
is tiresome but let us examine the matter  
somewhat. The law directs that the map be  
a correct one, showing existing streets,  
roads, etc.What is meant by "existing streets?"  
Can there be a doubt that the legal street  
as laid by authority and recorded, is meant?  
There is no other street. If, as is often the  
case, an owner sets his fence so as to en-  
close a portion of the legal street, does he  
thereby change the position of the street?  
Is not the space between the fence, in that  
case, merely a portion of the street? This  
consideration shows that were it  
sought to maintain such a position even on  
the legal or technical meaning of the phrase  
"existing streets" the attempt would fail.  
Let us now take a practical view. What  
useful purpose could a map of the streets as  
*fenced* subserve?—An old crooked road is  
to be widened or straightened, and it be-  
comes necessary to know how much land is  
taken to accomplish this; before you can  
determine, you must first know where the  
lines were before the alteration. Again,  
the town Committee, under the law, are to  
cause the removal of encroachments by fence  
(amongst others) from the streets. What  
is meant here? the streets as *fenced*?  
If we would there be an encroachment by  
a fence, upon a street, as *fenced*, unless the  
fence were set across the street? It is plain  
enough that what is meant is, that where-  
ever a fence is set into a street, it is to be  
removed to the legal line of said street; but  
this cannot be done before the legal line is  
ascertained. In the survey for the map in  
question, were the legal lines traced? Let  
us have light.

CITIZEN.

For Saturday Gazette.

## "DUST ON YOUR GLASSES."

Hungry and cold, cross as a bear,  
Things hadn't gone as they ought to;  
When I got home, wife wasn't there,  
All I could do was to stare—  
Nary sign of a morsel anywhere—  
At what a nice pass things had come to.Growing with this, grumbling at that,  
Kicking a chair for diversion,  
Acting as if my husband will act—  
Loudly to scorn all furniture yet—  
Acting through my will, in fact,  
Acting through my will, in fact,When she came in, I sat as, rim,  
As the bare hills in the distance;  
Says she, "my dear, 'pears to me queer  
Is the condition I find things in here,  
Hubby 's a-acting a tantrum, I fear,  
Does he need wife's assistance?"Reader, judge, would you have budged  
From the position I'd taken?  
Picture her coming moving about:  
Think of the state that nearly was out!  
Now you too feel all else than  
devoutWith everything so aggravating?  
Then, to top all, she quietly says,  
"After kind into the oven the pease  
To draw a hot joint; 'now hubby, my dear,  
When next you come home feeling ugly and  
queer,  
And growling there's nothing to eat about  
here,  
Please wipe the dust off of your glasses!"  
H. C. T.

[Special Correspondence of the Gazette.]

## BELLEVILLE.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A Martha Washington Tea Party and  
reception was held in the lecture room of  
the Reformed church, Belleville, on Monday  
evening last, which proved to be a grand  
success. Long before the arrival of the  
distinguished guests, the place in front of  
the church was thronged with people anx-  
ious to catch a glimpse of his excellency,  
Gen. Washington, and lady, who shortly  
after 8 o'clock entered the room. Preced-  
ing them were Gen. Lafayette and Thomas  
Jefferson. By the time the positions were  
taken the place was crowded. The usual  
reception then began. Gen. Lafayette assist-  
ed the ladies in presenting the people to  
the Secretary of State, John Adams, who  
introduced them to his excellency. Mr.  
and Mrs. Cushing personated Washington  
and lady, with Master Ferris and Miss  
Williams as the Custis children, Mr. Swin-  
erton as John Adams, and Mr. Williamson  
personated the Turkish Ambassador to  
perfect on, while Mr. Coults was our Gen-  
eral Van Winkle, widow of Burgoyne,  
Miss J. J. Adams, Jas. K. Polk, and  
others too numerous to mention.Too much cannot be said of the personi-  
fication of his Excellency and Lady. They  
were very good indeed. Mr. John Hayes,  
of Belleville, after being presented, read a  
letter written by Gen. Washington in 1783  
to the clergy of Schenectady, N. Y. Rev.  
Mr. Strong, the pastor, made some remarks  
which were very suitable and interesting.  
He also read a letter from a citizen regret-  
ting his absence, which included a check  
for a liberal contribution in aid of the Sun-  
day School library.The costumes were all of the Continental  
style, and very costly.The more a woman's waist is shaped like  
an hour-glass, the quicker the sands of life  
run out.less is incorrect, or that the statement as-  
cribed to the chairman of the town Com-  
mittee, that it was "made in strict accord-  
ance with the law," is correct. Which? The  
answer to this question will enable us to  
judge. Does the township map give the  
bearings and distances of the streets, and  
is it in all respects correct? If so, then the  
assertion that it is "good for nothing" is in-  
correct, and, if it is true, it is the general  
impression, that the records were not re-  
sorted to, and that no bearings and dis-  
tances are given, that it is merely a "draw-  
ing" showing the streets as *fenced*, then, it is  
scarcely an exaggeration to say that it is  
"good for nothing." And so far from being  
"made in strict accordance with law,"  
there was no warrant of law for drawing it  
at all. The writer having just read to a  
friend what is above written, is informed  
by him that a forcible reason for the be-  
lief that the records were not resorted to  
for the purpose of the map, and that the  
bearings and distances are not given, lies  
in the fact that during the past season, it  
becoming necessary to ascertain when the  
lines of some of the roads in the township  
are, new surveys had to be made for the  
purpose at very considerable expense. He  
further states that he has heard it intimat-  
ed that what is meant by the statement as-  
cribed to the map being made in strict accord-  
ance with law, is, that a map of the streets  
as *fenced*, is all that the law requires! Need  
argument be used to show the falsity of  
this position? It is, indeed, it is held by any-  
one. Can any argument make its falsity  
plainer than it appears at first sight? It  
is tiresome but let us examine the matter  
somewhat. The law directs that the map be  
a correct one, showing existing streets,  
roads, etc.What is meant by "existing streets?"  
Can there be a doubt that the legal street  
as laid by authority and recorded, is meant?  
There is no other street. If, as is often the  
case, an owner sets his fence so as to en-  
close a portion of the legal street, does he  
thereby change the position of the street?  
Is not the space between the fence, in that  
case, merely a portion of the street? This  
consideration shows that were it  
sought to maintain such a position even on  
the legal or technical meaning of the phrase  
"existing streets" the attempt would fail.  
Let us now take a practical view. What  
useful purpose could a map of the streets as  
*fenced* subserve?—An old crooked road is  
to be widened or straightened, and it be-  
comes necessary to know how much land is  
taken to accomplish this; before you can  
determine, you must first know where the  
lines